

NEW YORK HERALD
PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD
CORPORATION, 130 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Edwin W. Wainwright, Vice-President; William L. Brewster, Treasurer; H. H. Tilden, Secretary.
MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail, Postpaid, One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50.
Daily and Sunday, \$1.00; Daily only, \$0.50; Sunday only, \$0.25.
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The New York Herald was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1865, when it was sold to James Gordon Bennett, Jr., who succeeded to the ownership. Bennett, Jr., who was also the owner of the New York Herald Tribune, died in 1919. The Herald was then owned by Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1920.

Foolish and Futile Taxes.

In his thorough and luminous report to Congress, some of the measures recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury to raise new revenues oddly enough contradict his general and strong stand against freakish and dangerous taxes.

After showing, for example, the unproductivity of the present heavy war income surtaxes, Secretary Houston suggests heavy rates on industrial and business profits which likewise would probably become unproductive. After condemning excessive individual income tax schedules that drive investment money by the billions out of securities of railroads and industries into tax exempt securities of the Federal, State and municipal governments, he proposes against corporations taxes that would annihilate the market chances of their securities. After extolling tax methods that kill the incentive and impair the capacity of productive agencies to improve their plants, expand their business and insure their financial security, he suggests so heavy a tax on undivided profits of corporations that they would be strongly impelled to distribute those profits to stockholders so as to avoid the taxes.

Right at this moment scores of industries are cutting or suspending their dividends, are seriously crippled for lack of working capital and are utterly discredited among lenders of money, because they have been distributing their large war earnings lavishly.

It makes no difference whether excessive dividends are recklessly paid out to please stockholders and influence stock market prices, or to escape punitive taxes; the effect must be the same on the financial condition of the corporation, its credit and its reserve strength to weather economic storms. Capital never will go near the industrial investment that is financially weakened by taxes any more than capital will go near the corporation whose soundness is endangered by reckless dividends, bad management, stock jobbing or anything else.

The evil results which Mr. Houston deplors from other unsound and dangerous taxes which he wishes repealed would be exactly as bad and exactly as sure in an excessive taxation of industry and business which would cause their financial exhaustion, curtail their production and hamstring their enterprise.

In the additional sources of revenue which he suggests, we do not take Secretary Houston, as some others do, to mean that all the methods he mentions should be adopted and all the taxes he enumerates should be imposed. We assume he named them all merely that Congress might consider which methods it possibly might wish to choose. Nothing could be more preposterous when industry is floundering and corporations are showing deficits, suspending their payrolls as well as their dividends and putting up the shutters, to propose to tax out of their treasuries another \$465,000,000 there, \$390,000,000 somewhere else and \$800,000,000 in still another place. Anybody knows that the industry and business of the United States couldn't produce such additional colossal Government revenues to-day if they were subjected to the pressure of lemon squeezers.

In any event, whether Secretary Houston proposes to take out of languishing industry and business a couple of billions more of taxes, or a billion more, or half a billion more, he proposes to blow out more furnaces, shut down more looms and spindles, throw more wage earners into the bread line, and beat general industry and business into a state of insensibility.

Russia Bleeding Gold.

Maybe it is as a playful prod at our trade censors that England announces the receipt of £500,000 in Russian gold, shipped by way of Sweden. More shipments of the same kind are expected. England having satisfied herself that Soviet gold is good enough to nestle alongside the sovereigns in the Bank of England vaults.

Meanwhile the ardent gold rubles that found their way to New York by way of Sweden still fall in lodgment in the Assay Office depository.

because they are construed as confiscated property, which should have been conserved as collateral for the ex-Czar's external debt.

Before England changed her attitude toward the Bolsheviks the embargo was effective and the Soviet dictators couldn't spend the money if they desired. But England's change of front has opened the way for the Soviets to connive at outside trade, which is causing the gold collateral in Russia to bleed away without doing Russia a great deal of good and without benefit to her creditors.

M. RAGAGE, in an article in the *Economic Life*, official organ of the Soviets, declares that the goods recently received by Russia in return for gold have consisted largely of unnecessary articles, such, for instance, as shipments of children's toys, garden shovels or "voshls," and other things which could well have been excluded in favor of machinery, clothing or railway-rolling stock, the need of which is acute.

This lack of system in imports is due to the methods of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade, which controls all external transactions. The commissariat cannot trade openly with the outside world owing to restrictions by the various Governments. It must therefore ship its gold to Sweden and receive in return whatever luck may turn its way. There is no prearranged schedule of what is to be admitted and what to be excluded. The commissariat, therefore, is a mere tool of those who are able to negotiate a foreign purchase in exchange for gold. So Russia bleeds her gold.

The Fizzling League.

We took pleasure the other day in chronicling Mr. HENRY W. TART's manly and candid avowal that in the early days of the discussion of Article X, "the heart of the Covenant," he was totally mistaken as to its origin and significance. He favored Article X, because he believed that the European nations demanded it.

"We were all misled," Mr. HENRY W. TART now says. "Mr. WILSON was the potent force which insisted upon the insertion of Article X, in the Covenant. The one idea of the League which, more than any other, was fraught with danger of international complications germinated on this side of the Atlantic; and it has now been rejected by the American people."

Mr. WILLIAM H. TART makes a similar and equally notable admission in the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia. He is referring to the spirited efforts of Mr. ROWELL, the Canadian delegate, to put through interpretative resolutions, practically amounting to amendments or reservations, at the present session at Geneva with-out waiting for the session of 1921.

Ex-President TART remarks that if Mr. ROWELL and Mr. VIVIANI are right in their view that a nation is bound by the acts of its delegates in the Assembly or Council, then it must be admitted that the Covenant means something very different from what its American supporters thought it to mean, and that "the fears of its opponents as to its effect are better founded than the American supporters' assertions of its effect."

Ex-President TART's further conclusion, in the light of the actual proceedings at Geneva, is that the variety of interpretations given to the Covenant and the unexpected character of some of them make the need for a clarification and revision of it much more apparent.

Of the contributors to "The Covenant" whose able explications of League law are classics, we now need to hear only from the Hon. GEORGE W. WICKESHAM and President LOWELL of Harvard that they misapprehended the meaning of the great instrument they labored to get the American people to accept.

Meanwhile, it is becoming every day more apparent to the common sense of the American people that few questions are of less practical importance than the meaning of this or that article in the moribund covenant which the League to Enforce Peace spent so much time and money in advertising as the universal solvent.

The War Finance Corporation.

The War Finance Corporation, described at length in Secretary Houston's report, was endowed by Congress with an adequate capital fund to promote American foreign trade, and we know of no more profitable moment than now for the employment of this money as originally intended. Senator CALDER on the right track with his resolution to revive the corporation and Senator LOOSE on the left with his supplementary suggestion that its aid be extended to other industries as well as agriculture.

A merciless flouting has been administered to trade and industry in this country during necessary deflation. Producers directly and consumers indirectly have paid a penalty far and above any sins they ever committed. Producers have listened to sermons about increasing production and satisfying the foreign demand as a means of cutting down taxes and keeping a balance on the right side of the ledger. There is more corn, more cotton, more wheat, more copper, more steel. There are more textiles and more shoes than the country can consume, but there is only a restricted outlet for our surplus to the markets filled with eager buyers abroad.

The interests of the country will be properly served if surplus goods beyond our own needs are sold abroad on credit. Private initiative could, if it desired, do all that is now necessary to undo the snarl caused by the unsound policies of the Treasury

and the Federal Reserve Board. But several thousands of years ago and that since then there have been many changes in style as there are in the distance from the earth to the sun. Besides, if we are not mistaken, Venus was held up as a model by reformers who would do away with corsets. And judging from the advertisements it may be safely said that corsets are still made, sold and worn.

Dr. SMITH apparently expects much help from women "how that they have the vote." Perhaps he is right. Who is to enforce the law, who is to be the Kramer of the high heel measure? When that bill is introduced, what is the sacred codfish of Beacon Hill going to do about it?

Heroes of the Vicksburg.

Unostentatiously included in the annual report of the Surgeon-General of the Navy for the last fiscal year is the subjoined account of the splendid conduct of the crew of the United States ship Vicksburg in our northern Pacific waters:

"During the month of June the Vicksburg was engaged in relief work in connection with the influenza epidemic on the Alaskan peninsula. At Akutan and Ugaashik it was found that the entire population of the villages was sick and many had already succumbed to the disease; not a single inhabitant was well enough to care for himself or others.

"They were practically without food and sanitary conditions were extremely deplorable.

"It was apparent that if the entire extermination of the natives was to be prevented the ship must not only feed them and extend medical treatment, but sufficient men must be landed from the ship to nurse the entire population.

"Volunteers were called for, and out of practically the entire ship's company that volunteered fourteen were accepted.

"They prepared food, nursed the sick, buried the dead, and improved the sanitary conditions."

No man or woman can read this simple record of unassuming heroism without thrilling with pride at the splendid spirit which inspired all the men who volunteered for this depressing and laborious task—"practically the entire ship's company"—and the magnificent devotion which sustained those who were chosen for the work.

Let nobody be deceived as to the nature of their labors. For men held to the standard of cleanliness and provided with the instruments of modern sanitation which are characteristic of the American Navy to quit their ship for the primitive and uninviting shore of Alaska, and there to nurse the stricken natives, to cook for them, to struggle to improve the sanitary conditions among them, and to bury their dead, entailed sacrifices of comfort, of physical well being, of bodily safety which only the highest courage and the most unflinching fortitude could endure.

They exchanged regularity and comfort on board ship for the hardships and actual dangers on land, making the choice freely and sacrificing themselves cheerfully for people to them unknown and without particular appeal.

That men should strive to gain a place on the Merrimac when Hosios headed her for the channel of Santiago harbor, when death might come to them from the cannon of their country's foe, required bravery. For men to seek the danger zone when lurking submarines infested the seas called for bravery. And bravery as fine as any man can show was needed to send the men of the Vicksburg ashore in Alaska, there, under the most distressing conditions, to toil laboriously for the dying natives and those whose bodies death had already claimed.

Idealism? Perhaps none of the hundreds who boldly volunteered ever used that word. But there has been human service ever had finer exemplars than among these unnamed American seafarers of the United States ship Vicksburg?

High Heels Haled to Court.

We are informed by the Boston *Transcript* that the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, at its annual convention in that city, solemnly decided to introduce in the Legislature of the Commonwealth a bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale and wearing of heels more than one and a half inches in height. The man who apparently will father the bill, Dr. R. K. BUCK SMITH of Brookline, makes no concealment of the fact that the bill is principally aimed against the high heels worn by women. In the extent of its cunning this bill rivals most of other schemes for the restriction of sumptuary rights because a large percentage of the footwear of women in this country is manufactured in the old Bay State.

In a paper read before the convention Dr. SMITH declared that all women who wear high heels acquire a deformity of the knees and sometimes flat feet, and that a number of diseases may be traced to high heels; for, he said, it is absolutely impossible to put a prop of three inches under the heels "without vitally disturbing the relation of the internal organs and creating serious and sometimes dangerous pressures or alterations of gravitation."

We are not in position to pass upon this statement; we might under pressure agree with him that a graceful carriage is impossible and that "an awkward, jerky, hobbling locomotion is cultivated which is wearisome and dangerous." But at the same time we may call his attention to the fact that a very large number of girls from 14 to 75 are willing to risk these perils and dangers.

"If you want to know what a woman wearing high heels really looks like," the doctor exclaims, "put a pair of French heels under the foot of a statue of Venus." The trouble with that argument is that as a fashion

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America Needs Farmers.

Only Through Immigration Can Food Necessities Be Met.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Referring to your editorial article entitled "The Price of No Immigration Will Be Famined Food Prices," which ends thus: "But when we contemplate barring out immigration altogether we contemplate economic suicide. I wish to state the views on this subject held by at least one large rancher in Wyoming.

He sees the labor situation as regards farms and ranches in this light: Americans have seemingly lost their pioneering spirit. They have become a people restless in the pursuit of equality in the kingdom of wealth. They have trained their sons and daughters to be unable to use their hands. Hordes of these sons and daughters are searching for mediocre knowledge, no wisdom, and for supreme wealth and luxury, which they immediately desire.

This has spread a wave of migration through the country, sending from the food producing sections those who in their youth have learned at least partly to use the soil to its full. There are too few Americans who will assume the toll of the country with its wages, meagre only when compared with those paid for such things as bricklaying.

Now has arrived a time, if this opinion be true, when Americans must produce or Americans must let foreign labor produce. The latter course is lethal, as it was in Rome, in Athens, in all ancient civilizations, and in all modern labor—which is to say, paid labor by those whose interest is abroad—has been employed. Thus against economic suicide is balanced moral suicide, and only the middle course is left safe between Sisyphus and Charybdis.

ROBERT F. RATNOLDS.

PRINCETON, N. J., December 9.

Texas Alone Big Enough to Hold the Whole World's Population.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The real danger from immigration is not in the numbers but in the character of immigrants and in their dispersal after admission to our land.

The entire population of the world, 1,500,000,000 souls, might be placed in a single one of our States, allowing only ten persons to each acre of land. The State of Texas has an area of more than 265,000 square miles, each of which contains 640 acres, or a grand total of 169,600,000 acres. If only ten persons were assigned to each acre of land Texas could accommodate every living person in the whole world and have room for 168,600,000 more.

In the light of such facts how absurd are the fears of those who prate about our country becoming overcrowded.

There are hundreds of millions of fertile acres in our vast extent of territory lying uncultivated which under intensive cultivation might produce enough to feed all the half starved millions in the Old World.

Agriculture is the foundation upon which all the wealth of industry is based and built. If our uncultivated territory were cultivated our national wealth might be increased a hundred fold.

Let our State legislators enact and enforce such laws as will free our city tenement houses from overcrowding, sending the surplus population out to the fallow districts of our great West, and if necessary giving them such temporary help and instruction as shall enable them to become producers instead of consumers. Let our national Congress admit to our shores only such immigrants as will contract to engage in agriculture, farm labor and kindred pursuits for a term of not less than five years, and where necessary let them be helped with means to produce a first crop.

Such legislation would bring into our country a class of immigrants who would develop our now idle resources, return enormous profits to our national wealth, bring comfort and contentment to millions of people now living in poverty and prove a lasting and immeasurable blessing to the world. WILLIAM B. REED.

New York, December 9.

A Plan to Supply Agricultural Labor.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Instead of suspending immigration for two years—with the proposed exception of relatives of citizens—why not make an exception in the case of agriculturists, or those who undertake and agree to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits for at least two years after being allowed to land here and also to become American citizens?

This would prevent our cities and manufacturing districts from being flooded with cheap foreign labor in competition with our out of workers, and at the same time help the farmers and those interested in agriculture to obtain the labor on which the existence of their enterprises depends.

It might be further provided that no immigrant should receive a passport from the point of his departure unless he was strong and healthy and able to work, as proposed, and was of good repute in the district from which he intended to emigrate. The onus of proof of this to be on the immigrant.

The question of admitting young women suitable for domestic service is another matter that should be considered. Undesirables would, of course, be barred under any circumstances.

EDWIN CHARLES ELLIOTT.

New York, December 9.

Laws and Houses.

Building Will Be Resumed When Investors Find It Profitable.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: If it is true that the Lockwood committee is to recommend "drastic legislation" and a new State commission to supervise building operations the cure is indeed worse than the disease.

The Attorney-General's attempt to mine coal with court injunctions and the Lever act was not successful, and quite as abortive would prove an effort to erect houses by passing more laws. Funds cannot be legislated into building loans and houses will be built when it pays to build them. A State commission would restrict building and increase the cost thereof, since it would involve the creation of a lot more tax consuming jobs.

So-called prohibition supports this contention: every time a new Government agency takes a hand in enforcing it the price of liquor moves up to a level which includes the added graft collected by the officials for the privilege of dispensing or transporting it.

ALBERT B. GALLATIN.

New York, December 9.

Mme. Easton Successful in "Carmen"

Suddenly Called to the Role by Miss Farrar's Illness, She Achieves Artistic Triumph.

"Carmen" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, but there was a new representative of the wayward gypsy. Miss Gertrude Farrar had been attacked by neuritis and her place had to be taken at short notice by Mme. Florence Easton. The change gave the audience an opportunity to enjoy a somewhat different version of the role. But of the difference nothing need be said. Mme. Easton achieved a distinct artistic success, and her excellence was immediately and cordially recognized by the audience.

But the most unexpected feature of the performance was Mme. Easton's command of the music and the text, her confident and authoritative treatment of both, her easy and sure representation of the character of Carmen, her mastery of the style. Her *Carmen* was musically admirable. Her French was admirable. Her conception of the role was admirable. In short she was a genuine Mme. Easton. Her performance was a masterpiece of art and full of cheerful moments.

Leon Rothier was the Escamillo, sung the last time by Clarence Whitehill, and Mr. Martinelli the Don Jose. Mme. Sundelius sang Micaela. But all these have been heard before and they made no new revelations last night. Mme. Easton's performance might have been somewhat dull had it not been for Mme. Easton's invigorating spirit. Albert Wolff conducted without great spirit.

Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough formed a party in Mrs. Vanderbilt's box. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cowdin and Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Morris formed a group in box 2.

In the cloaks box were Miss Louise Scott, Mrs. R. K. Kemp, in all an American party. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis Gillespie and Mr. Arthur Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Burden. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Burden. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Burden. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Burden.

The party in box 9 included Mr. and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy and Miss Marion J. Kemp, who has lived in Rome for some time but is passing the winter in New York. Miss Fanny L. Johnson was with Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor in box 13.

Other members of parties in the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler L. Parsons, who were with Mr. R. Thornton Wilson in box 3; Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney in box 29; Miss Lucile Baldwin, who was with Mr. and Mrs. George B. Saint George in box 19; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Satterwhite, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. William B. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Carey Dinmore, Mr. and Mrs. Felix D. Doubleday, Mrs. Walter Damosch, Miss Polly B. Damosch, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. Herbert Shipman and Messrs. Frederick Harrison Baldwin, Robert Walton George, Richard W. G. Welling and Albert Morris Bayly.

Symphony and Philharmonic.

There were only two orchestral concerts yesterday. Both had interest, but neither was of a kind to stir the community to universal demonstration. In the afternoon, the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Lieut. Frederick W. Simpson, will provide music, and a programme of song has been arranged with opera stars who are preparing the concert will go to a fund for instructing negroes in the use of real and brass instruments. Gov. Smith and Gov.-elect Miller have accepted invitations to be present at the concert.

Italy Honors W. J. Guard.
Mr. William J. Guard, author of "The Spirit of Italy," and publicity secretary of the Metropolitan Opera Company, yesterday received the cross of the Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia from Acting Consul General Ubaldo Rochira on behalf of the Italian Government.

Policing Central Park.

Watch Towers and Searchlights to Detect Malefactors Advocated.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The recent murder in Central Park near the Hotel Majestic has impelled me to suggest to the Commissioner of Parks a plan to combat and defeat the thug and holdup man in that park.

I frequently find Central Park, for a constitutional, there must be hundreds of busy workers who would do the same after a day's hard toil in the city. But the danger of a walk there would deter them and so deprive them of a citizen's right to enjoy his own park.

My suggestion is as follows: Place many elevated watch cabins in suitable positions in the park. The elevations should be always sufficient to overlook large areas. Each watch cabin should be equipped with a searchlight revolving in any desired direction. By these means at any time the policeman in charge could search all suspicious or dark corners of the park.

At a given signal several searchlights could come into action simultaneously if necessary, and policemen on their posts about the park could at once be on the alert and able to spot all persons exposed by the searchlight. All dark corners would be cleared up, and searchlights would completely foil the thug and holdup danger.

DILLON SHALLARD.

New York, December 9.

Remember the Horses.

The Season of Ice Coated, Slippery Streets Is Again Near.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The days of icy streets and biting winds are near when the terrible scenes of last winter will be witnessed again, when the overworked and overloaded horse, smoothly shod, will struggle and strain till he falls exhausted. What have the humane societies done to prevent this? If steps are to be taken to prevent a repetition of such spectacles they should be taken now.

G. D. B.

New York, December 9.

No Taint on the Garland Fortune.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Young Mr. Garland is getting a lot of free advertising by refusing an inheritance of \$1,000,000.

I knew his grandfather, the late James A. Garland, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, at the time Jay Cooke & Co. opened their New York office, in 1866, I believe, and I knew him to be an honest, efficient, hard working, kindly man. I am sure there was no taint on his fortune, no matter what his grandson thinks.

E. A. BOWEN.

Woodstock, Conn., December 9.

An Ounce Run Round.

Patronize Correspondence Journal Advertiser.

O. B. Johnson has a wonderful "oon daw." While hunting recently he used a quart bottle of white whiskey.

ALBERT B. GALLATIN.

New York, December 9.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh shifting winds.
For New Jersey—Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh shifting winds.
For Northern New England—Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; probably snow in Maine to-day; warmer in Vermont to-day; strong northwesterly winds.
For Southern New England—Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; probably snow or rain in New Hampshire to-day; strong northwesterly winds.
For Western New York—Unsettled and warmer to-day; probably light rain or snow to-morrow; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Atlantic storm was centered south of the middle of the Atlantic coast to-night, moving northeastward. It was attended by strong northerly winds, rain and hail, and the last twenty-four hours alone the middle Atlantic coast received about one inch of rain. The disturbance of light intensity had its centre over Wisconsin to-night, and it was attended by strong northerly winds, rain and hail. The disturbance of light intensity had its centre over Wisconsin to-night, and it was attended by strong northerly winds, rain and hail. The disturbance of light intensity had its centre over Wisconsin to-night, and it was attended by strong northerly winds, rain and hail.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-first meridian time.					Rainfall
Station.	High.	Low.	Wind.	Bar.	Rel.
Albany	38	28	SE 10	30.1	Clear
Albany	38	28	SE 10	30.1	Clear
Atlantic City	32	20	SE 10	30.2	02
Baltimore	40	30	SE 10	30.1	Cloudy
Boston	38	28	SE 10	30.1	Cloudy
Buffalo	36	22	SE 10	30.2	02
Chicago	38	28	SE 10	30.1	Cloudy
Cincinnati	44	30	SE 10	30.1	02
Charleston	38	30	SE 10	30.1	Cloudy
Chicago	38	28	SE 10	30.1	Cloudy
Cleveland	44	28	SE 10	30.1	Clear
Dayton	40	28	SE 10	30.1	Clear
Detroit	42	34	SE 10	30.2	Cloudy
Galveston	60	50	SE 10	30.1	Clear
Houston	60	50	SE 10	30.1	Clear
Jacksonville	58	40	SE 10	30.1	Cloudy
Kansas City	40	30	SE 10	30.1	Cloudy
Los Angeles	64	58	SE 10	30.12	Clear
Memphis	40	30	SE 10	30.1	Cloudy
New Orleans	60	44	SE 10	30.14	Clear
Okla. City	50	38	SE 10	30.12	Clear
Omaha	56	38	SE 10	30.12	Clear
Pittsburgh	44	30	SE 10	30.2	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	46	34	SE 10	30.24	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	46	34	SE 10	30.28	Cloudy
San Francisco	42	30	SE 10	30.28	Cloudy
San Jose	42	30	SE 10	30.28	Cloudy
San Diego	60	50	SE 10	30.12	Clear
Seattle	40	30	SE 10	30.12	Clear
Seattle	40	30	SE 10	30.12	40
St. Louis	40	38	SE 10	30.14	Cloudy
Washington	38	34	SE 10	30.14	Cloudy